

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NEWREZ LLC, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,  
v.  
KIMBERLY USSERY, et al.,  
Defendants.

No. 2:25-cv-00895-DC-JDP

ORDER *SUA SPONTE* REMANDING CASE  
TO SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY SUPERIOR  
COURT

(Doc. Nos. 2, 4)

This matter is before the court on Defendant Kimberly Ussery's motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* (Doc. No. 2) and motion for a temporary restraining order. (Doc. No. 4.) For the reasons explained below, the court will *sua sponte* remand this case to the San Joaquin County Superior Court due to a lack of subject matter jurisdiction and deny Defendant Ussery's motions as having been rendered moot.

**BACKGROUND**

On August 9, 2024, Plaintiff NewRez LLC d/b/a Shellpoint Mortgage Service ("NewRez") filed an unlawful detainer action brought under California state law against Defendant Ussery and Does 1 through 20 in the San Joaquin Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-LUDRF-2024-13395. (Doc. No. 1 at 8.)

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On March 19, 2025, Defendant Ussery filed a *pro se* notice of removal to remove that unlawful detainer action to this federal court, purportedly based on federal question jurisdiction.<sup>1</sup> (*Id.* at 1.) Also on March 19, 2025, Defendant Ussery filed a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* and a motion for a temporary restraining order, specifically requesting a court order to prohibit “[Plaintiff NewRez] from filing any further fraudulent documents, conducting another foreclosure, or interfering with [Defendant Ussery’s] lawful ownership of the subject property.”<sup>2</sup> (Doc. No. 4 at 4.)

### LEGAL STANDARD

“Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction.” *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). A defendant may remove any action from state court to federal court when the federal court has original jurisdiction over the matter. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). Removal to federal court is proper when a case filed in state court poses a federal question or where there is diversity of citizenship among the parties and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332(a).

The party removing the action has the burden of establishing grounds for federal jurisdiction by a preponderance of the evidence. *Hansen v. Grp. Health Coop.*, 902 F.3d 1051, 1057 (9th Cir. 2018) (citing *Geographic Expeditions, Inc. v. Est. of Lhotka ex rel. Lhotka*, 599 F.3d 1102, 1107 (9th Cir. 2010)). “If at any time before final judgment it appears that the district court lacks subject matter jurisdiction, the case shall be remanded.” 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c).

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<sup>1</sup> Defendant Ussery has attempted unsuccessfully to remove this same action, San Joaquin County Superior Court, Case No. STK-CV-LUDRF-2024-13395, to this federal district court on at least two other occasions—on December 26, 2024, and again on March 4, 2025. *See Newrez LLC v. Ussery*, No. 2:24-cv-03698-TLN-CSK; *NewRez LLC v. Ussery*, No. 2:25-cv-00740-DJC-JDP. In both of those cases, the district court issued orders *sua sponte* remanding the action back to the San Joaquin Superior Court due to a lack of federal subject matter jurisdiction. *See Newrez LLC v. Ussery*, No. 2:24-cv-03698-TLN-CSK, 2025 WL 457816, at \*2 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 10, 2025); *NewRez LLC v. Ussery*, No. 2:25-cv-00740-DJC-JDP, 2025 WL 719299, at \*1 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 6, 2025).

<sup>2</sup> In Defendant Ussery’s notice of removal and motion for a temporary restraining order, she incorrectly refers to herself as the plaintiff and incorrectly refers to Plaintiff NewRez as one of several Defendants. (Doc. No. 1, 4.) The court corrects these errors when quoting from Defendant Ussery’s filings by using the correct title and party name in brackets.

1 Removal statutes are strictly construed against federal jurisdiction. *Grancare, LLC v. Thrower by*  
 2 *& through Mills*, 889 F.3d 543, 550 (9th Cir. 2018) (citing *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566  
 3 (9th Cir. 1992)). A federal court must remand the case to state court if there is any doubt as to  
 4 right of removal. *Id.*; *Matheson v. Progressive Specialty Ins. Co.*, 319 F.3d 1089, 1090 (9th Cir.  
 5 2003).

6 “The presence or absence of federal-question jurisdiction that will support removal is  
 7 governed by the ‘well-pleaded complaint rule,’ under which federal jurisdiction exists only when  
 8 a federal question is presented on the face of the properly pleaded complaint.” *Caterpillar Inc. v.*  
 9 *Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 386 (1987). Under the well-pleaded complaint rule, federal courts look to  
 10 “what necessarily appears in the plaintiff’s statement of his [or her] own claim in the bill or  
 11 declaration, unaided by anything alleged in anticipation of avoidance of defenses which it is  
 12 thought the defendant may interpose.” *California v. United States*, 215 F.3d 1005, 1014 (9th Cir.  
 13 2000) (citations omitted). Accordingly, “a case may not be removed to federal court on the basis  
 14 of a federal defense . . . even if the defense is anticipated in the plaintiff’s complaint, and even if  
 15 both parties concede that the federal defense is the only question truly at issue.” *Caterpillar, Inc.*,  
 16 482 U.S. at 393; *see also Vaden v. Discover Bank*, 556 U.S. 49, 70 (2009) (“It does not suffice to  
 17 show that a federal question lurks somewhere inside the parties’ controversy, or that a defense or  
 18 counterclaim or that a defense or counterclaim would arise under federal law.”).

### 19 ANALYSIS

20 In her notice of removal, Defendant Ussery seeks removal on the basis of federal question  
 21 jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331. (Doc. No. 1 at 4.) Defendant Ussery states that at least  
 22 seven federal statutes and provisions of the United States Constitution are at issue in this case,  
 23 including “RICO violations, Fifth Amendment, 26 U.S.C. § 7201, violations of RESPA, TILA,  
 24 FDCPA, [and] 15 U.S.C. 1692k.” (*Id.*) However, upon review of Plaintiff NewRez’s state court  
 25 complaint, it is clear that this action is a straightforward unlawful detainer action predicated  
 26 entirely on California state law. (*Id.* at 8–11.) No federal question is present in the state court  
 27 complaint. (*Id.*); *see also Thawani v. Robertson*, No. 16-cv-03732-JCS, 2016 WL 4472986, at \*1  
 28 (N.D. Cal. July 18, 2016), *report and recommendation adopted*, No. 16-cv-03732-WHA, 2016

1 WL 4436308 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 23, 2016) (“Unlawful detainer is a state law claim that does not  
 2 implicate federal law.”). Even if Defendant Ussery can assert a defense or counterclaim under  
 3 federal law, “a case may not be removed to federal court on the basis of a federal defense” or a  
 4 federal counterclaim. *Caterpillar, Inc.*, 482 U.S. at 393; *see also California*, 215 F.3d at 1015  
 5 (finding that under the well-pleaded complaint rule, defendant’s probable assertion of a defense  
 6 arising from federal law is “of no consequence to [the court’s] jurisdictional determination”);  
 7 *Vaden*, 556 U.S. at 70.<sup>3</sup>

8 Accordingly, the court finds that Defendant Ussery has not established this court has  
 9 subject matter jurisdiction over this action based on federal question. Therefore, this court must  
 10 remand this action back to the San Joaquin County Superior Court. *See CIC v. Villa*, No. 2:16-cv-  
 11 08243-ODW-AS, 2016 WL 6808119, at \*3 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 17, 2016) (remanding unlawful  
 12 detainer action *sua sponte* and denying defendant’s ex parte application for a temporary  
 13 restraining order as moot where defendant failed to establish subject matter jurisdiction).

#### 14 CONCLUSION

15 For the reasons explained above:

- 16 1. Defendant Ussery’s motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* (Doc. No. 2) is DENIED  
 17 as having been rendered moot by this order;
- 18 2. Defendant Ussery’s motion for a temporary restraining order (Doc. No. 4) is  
 19 DENIED as having been rendered moot by this order;

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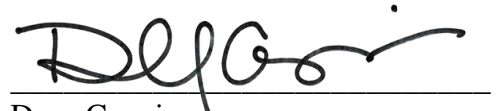
25  
 26 <sup>3</sup> The court notes that on February 20, 2025, Defendant Ussery filed a complaint in this court  
 27 initiating a separate action concerning the same property, and in that action, she brings the same  
 28 federal claims against Newrez LLC d/b/a Shellpoint Mortgage Servicing, Peak Foreclosure,  
 Caliber Home Loans, and Mark Domeyer. *See Ussery v. Domeyer, et al.*, 2:25-cv-00594-DC-  
 CSK, Compl., Doc. No. 1, (E.D. Cal. Feb. 20, 2025).

3. This matter is remanded to the San Joaquin County Superior Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c), for lack of subject matter jurisdiction; and

4. The Clerk of the Court is directed to close this case.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: March 20, 2025

  
Dena Coggins  
United States District Judge